THE RICHMOND DISPATCH. BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subserioers at FIFTEEN CENTS per seek, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at 35 per annum; 33 for six months; 81.50 for three months; 50c. for one month. Price per copy, 3 cents.

The WEEKLY DISPATCH at 31 per

The SUNDAY DISPATCH at \$1.50 per naum, or 75 cents for six months, Subscriptions in all cases payable in Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for. Send post-office money order, check, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Subscribers wishing their post-office changed must give their old as well as their new post-office. Sample copies free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

HALF INCH OR LESS.	*	Į
1 time\$	1 0	ì
2 times	1 5	å
6 times	5 20	à
13 times	0 30	ķ
1 month	5 0	ä
Business wants	50	ĕ
Wanted situation, payable in ad-		ı
M. WILLIAM STATES SALES	20	s

"every day" or ad-Above rates are for vertisements running consecutively.

Reading notices in reading-matter type,
five lines or less, 51; in nonpariel, leaded,
five lines or less, 75 cents.

Card of rates for more space furnished

All letters and telegrams must be ad-dressed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY. Rejected communications will not be re-

UP-TOWN OFFICE, BROAD-STREET PHARMACY, 519 EAST BROAD BTREET. WEST-END OFFICE, PARK-PLACE PHARMACY, BELVIDERE AND MAIN

MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1203 HULL

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 19, 1896.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COM-BINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SER-VICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSO-CIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

"STIGMATIZING VIRGINIANS."

Under the heading of "Who is Stigmatizing Virginians?" the Richmond Times of yesterday quotes some recent utterances of the Dispatch as to the use of Hanna's corruption fund in this State, and goes on to sayt

"The Dispatch is sorely offended that e Times should charge election frauds the Times should charge election frauds against a few counties in the State, and thinks it outrageous in the Times to say such things of its own people, and yet without an atom of proof to justify the charges, the Dispatch advertises to the world that there are thousands upon thousands of white men in Virginia who were induced by money considerations to Besert the Democratic party and cast their yours for McKinley. Bah!"

The Dispatch is sorely offended because the Times charges election frauds against number of counties in Eastern and Southside Virginia, while it has no words of condemnation for the Hanna methods. On the contrary, so far from denouncing Hanna and his methods, the Times has recently eulogized him as a great patriot and a man worthy of the country's favor.

As for "proof," we have just as much against Hanna and Hanna's agents in this State as the Times has against the election officers in Eastern and Southside Virginia. But we hope to have some thing more after a little while. Very astute and experienced and exercise employed by the Hanna people to look after McKinley's interest in Virginia, and they were as careful as possible to cover up their tracks, yet we believe they did not wholly succeed. Let us wait and see,

The Times claims that there were Republican gains of 40,000 in our white counies at the recent election in this State; but in our opinion the Times is "away off" in its figures; yet where Mc-Kinley gains must be conce tions of them may usually be found in the existence of agencies which were at the beck and call of Hanna.

the matter of alleged election frauds is has done this so effectually for several years past, we have little fear that anything we may now say of Hanna's operations here will be injurious. What us on this subject? What State was in which Hanna's agents did work? Isn't the record of Hanna's doings every other State the same 43 It is in Virginia? The only difference discoverable is that in most other States Hanna bought or bulldozed his way to victory, while in Virginia he found a white population, the large majority of which could not be influenced in any way by the agencies that Hanna set to

work. By the way, Colonel William Lamb, chairman of the Republican State Committee of Virginia, is on record in yesterday's Dispatch as saying that "duplicity and corruption characterized the action of some of the sound-money leaders in Virginia." We do not know precisely what he means, but we suppose it cannot be doubted that he was in a posttion to know much of what was going on in Virginia, in the councils of those who were arrayed in opposition to the Democratic nominees.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION. stare of public attention by reason of bears his name, but is to be still further forced to the front by a discussion of the bond bill of which he was the patron. The New England papers have taken up the latter measure, which some of them hold is one of decided merit, and there seems no question that an effort will be made to get it before the present Congress also. So far the discussion of the bond bill has not afforded any evidence of what would be its strength at the ming session of Congress. There is no intimation, as in the case of the Dingley tariff bill, that it would command the votes of some of the sound-money Democrats. But the discussion is becoming earnest enough to make it of interest to the public to know what are the pro-

visions of the measure. The Dingley bond bill, as reported from the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, passed that body by a vote of 170 yeas to 120 mays, but was practically knocked out of shape in the Senate by sliver amendments, and on its return to the House was rejected-yeas, 90; pays.

As originally framed, the bill con ferred by its first section on the Secre tary of the Treasury, in addition to his present borrownig powers, authority to issue bonds bearing interest at not over 3 per cent, per annum, redeemable at the sure of the government after five years, and payable to fifteen years from and, as a result, it is any their date. These bonds were to be sold incoming administration at not less than par in coin, and their a tax on tea and coffee.

ceeds were to be used for the recomption of United States legal-ten ites, and for no other purpose. econd section of the bill authorized the Secretary to issue certificates of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding \$50,000,000, payable three years after their date, in lawful money of the United States, and bearing interest at 3 per cent. these currency certificates to be used as a provision for any temporary deficiency

of the revenue. Whatever may be one's opinion at to the merits of the bill, it is competent to say that the discussion of it or of any other financial measure so soon after the election is a wholesome recognition of the urgent necessity for some change in our monetary system.

HIS HONOR.

According to Mark Hanna's last report ed speech, he "had charge of McKinley" honor" during the recent campaign, carried it around with him everywhere, and

has now delivered it up safe and sound. This assertion of Mark's very well accords with the story that he has told as coming from one Rankin, a moulder, that during the late canvass Hanna had one hand upon McKinley and the other upon the Almighty.

Though the Richmond Times has recently eulogized Hanna as a great patriot, nd one well deserving the plaudits of the country, he will go into political history as the collector and disburser of the greatest corruption fund ever known in American history.

We have put the amount of money that he caused to be sent to Virginia at \$100,-000, but we have the opinion of men well qualified to judge that these figures are much too small. We are now told that the grand total is nearer \$200,000 than \$100,-However this may be, it is perfectly certain that Hanna's agents in Virginia spared no expenditure of money where they could hope to influence the results of the election by spending it. In many instances officers of election and member of electoral boards were approached. And now we have Hanna talking of having had "McKinley's honor in charge." If so, Hanna must have returned that honor in a much soiled condition. But Hanna alone isn't to be blamed. His Virginia agents are culpable, too, for what was done here. In good time we hope that some of the deeds of corruption worked in this State by Hanna and his agents will be brought

to light, and the workers of them sub-

jected to the pains and penalties that are

in such cases made and provided.

The Baltimore Sun notes the discussion now going on in some quarters over the proper pronunciation of such words as "duke," "student," and "new," and re-marks that whatever sins of orthoepy the marks that whatever sins of orthopy the South may have to answer for it has a clear record on this question. No one ever yet heard a genuine southerner say "dook," "stoodent," or "noo," The open sound of "u" in such words is always heard south of Mason and Dixon's line. even among the illiterate. It is a great pity that the same thing cannot be said of the rest of the country. But it must be admitted that many persons who ough to know better indulge in the barbarous location of "dook," "statoote," "toolip," "avenoo," etc. It is gratifying to note, however, that this bad verbal habit is becoming less prevalent every year.—The New York Tribune.

It is true that as a rule our southern speech is exempt from the objection noted, but among a small class of our young people we regret to say there is a disposition to ape even the errors of the North. Hence we have to say that ever down here, now and then, we hear words pronounced in the barbarous manner proscribed by the Sun and Tribune,

"The Baltimore American, deriving its information from its fraters, the enemics of the Democratic party in this State, is engaged in lecturing Virginia on honest-election laws," says the Richmond Dispatch. We have not lectured, but we gave the facts as furnished from the best sources and admitted by the more candid Democrats themselves. Will the Dispatch say that in the election held on the 2d of November there was an honest plurality in Virginia for Wilan honest plurality in Virginia for William J. Bryan?-The Baltimore American. Yes, we will, and we'll add that but for the Hanna corruption fund and the So far as "stigmatizing Virginians" in unfair agencies employed in this State by Hanna and Hanna's men, Bryan's concerned, we must say that the Times plurality would have been twice as large as that now credited to him.

The Baltimore papers are doing the people of Virginia great injustice in charging that Virginia was carried for State, indeed, can afford to reproach Bryan by fraud. They ought to stop it. It is not true; it is not right, and it is not good journalism.

> According to the London correspondent of the New York Times, a reopening of the case of Captain Dreyfus is quite likely, since it is understood that the Czar has taken an interest in the fate of the unhappy young officer, who was con victed of selling France's military secrets to Germany. The correspondent says:

"When I was in Paris last month I found the belief in his guilt to be very general, but even those who had doubts of it still opposed a reopening of the thing, for the reason that if the Captain thing, for the reason that if the Captain is innocent some bigger man is guilty, and to expose and punish the latter would probably do France infinitely more harm than she has already sustained, to say nothing of the violent blow it would deal to public confidence in the army administration. Questions are to be asked in the Chamber now, though, and if the report of the Czar's interest gets wide circulation, very probably there will be a fresh and deeper investigation."

Virginia is not the only State in the Union in which the machinery of justice It seems that Congressman Dingley is is sometimes very slow. Although two not only destined to occupy an unusual years and a half have elapsed since it was discovered that two young women the agitation over the tariff bill that had been murdered in a church in San Francisco, Durrant, the young assistant superintendent of the Sunday school which these young women had attended, and who was tried for these murders, and convicted, has not been executed. The execution has repeatedly been delayed on technical grounds, and further delay was granted a few days ago by the Supreme Court. The result of this has been, says a San Francisco special, to excite in California a decided contempt for the administration of justice. The crimes of Durrant were of a most shock-

> So it seems that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has assurances from Mr. and Mrs. McKinley that while they are in the White House they will not let a drop of liquor enter there. This, of course, means that the anti-liquor presidential policy adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Hayes will be adopted by Mr. and Mrs. McKinley.

ing character.

"Healer" Schrader is again in New York. He was here about election-time, and found that he could not compete with the Hannacratic beelers, who were at work just then with all the zeal of newly-made converts. They were too

Hanna has dropped in on McKinley, and, as a result, it is announced that the incoming administration will not favor THE HUB IN A STEW

What with the Bacchante of Macmon nies, and Allen, the negro who has been elected a member of the Council of the Governor of Massachusetts, Boston has een, and still is, in a terrible stew. The Bacchante has been attacked as a bad. bibulous, low-down girl, and has been ruled out of the place she was originally intended to occupy in the great library building, and Alien, besides being offcolor, has been shown to have a police court record of a very unwholesome haracter.

The Bacchante, however, is not alto gether without friends. The artists have rallied to her defence, claiming that she is a moralist, in that she is an objectsson against too great indulgence in the juice of the grape, and that she is much more of a lady than many of the girls that would have been her compan ions had she been permitted to do the pirouette act in the library building proper. She will, therefore, be allowed to ecome a part of a fountain in the inner ourt of the "Hub's" temple of letters. But there is no chance of side-tracking Allen, although the people of Boston are deluging him with cold water, and would, judging from the tone of some of the New England papers. like to drown him. The Boston Herald mournfully recognizes that, the verdict of the people having been for Allen, there is nothing to do but accept the situation, and that all talk of preventing him from taking his seat is idle.

The fact that there has been talk of preventing Allen from taking his seat is very significant, as another proof that race prejudice is the same the world The incident is also, in a sense, a over. case of curses like chickens coming home roost, for the Herald reminds its readers that most of the men who voted for Allen and would now be rid of him, if they could, have been very prompt to commend the "chalice" of ne gro office-holding to the lips of the southern people. It is, therefore, possible that Allen may also become an object esson to the Bostonians, and to New Englanders in general-an object-lesso against carrying negrophilism too far, as well in the affairs of their southern sis ters as in their own affairs.

John Wanamaker has formally an sounced himself a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Don Cameron, who, it is understood, will not seek re-election. If John can raise as much money for himself as he raised to elect Harrison eight years ago, we feel certain he will get the senatorship that

The London Daily News declares, or what it says is creditable authority, that the Powers are considering a scheme for the financial control of Turkey under European ministers. If the scheme materializes, the question of the ownership of Turkey will soon be settled, and the name of the owner will be Great Britain.

Great Britain need not be disheartened should it be decided that it is not compe tent to take money out of the Egyptian Treasury surplus to prosecute further the Nile expedition. For a considera tion, John Bull could doubtless get Mark Hanna to raise a campaign fund,

We regret to note the failure of Sena tor Butler's paper to appear yesterday as usual, owing to the painful fact that it was, as it is still, in the hands of the sheriff. Could the Senator have failed to put stamps enough on it?

It is to be hoped the German War Minister knows better how to fight than he knows how to talk.

It ought not to be difficult to secure : Secretary of the Knavey for the Hanna Administration.

GOOD TIMES A DREAM.

nte-Election Promises Broken by Yonkers Carpet Manufacturers. (New York Journal-18th.)

Hardly had the employees of the A Smith & Sons' Carpet Company, of Youkers, N. Y., had a chance to rejoice over the restoration of the 10 per cent, reduction, which was made in their wages previous to election, than they are con-

previous to election, than they are con-fronted by the statement that the mills would close down, to renew work pos-sibly, but not positively, by January 1st. This is a severe blow to the working people, who were given to understand that by the restoration of that reduction they were to taste the sweets of the so-called "good market," brought about by the election of McKinley and Hobart. The announcement was made in what i known as the "tapestry mills," situation on Palisade avenue, yesterday, and it was immediately circulated throughout the entire city, creating much gossip and condemnation. This mill employs about condemnation. This mill employs about 2.500 hands, who are paid on an average

of \$1.25 a day.

A large number of these employees are men with families, relying upon the mills as their only support. Beginning Friday evening, when the hands are paid off, one half will be thrown out of employment, and by Wednesday night of next week the looms will have ceased to operate. Not only does this apply to the Not only does this apply to the tapestry mills, but it was learned on good authority that all the Smith fac-tories in Yonkers will cease operations within two weeks, thus leaving no less than 7,000 people without any source of revenue. Harold Brown, treasurer of the company, refuses to be interviewed on the matter, but it is generally known that the company has kept its looms at work with practically no market for its goods. The Smith carpet is sold extensively in the West, where the banks refuse to make oans, even to the most reliable, until business has revived in that section. The Smith Carpet Company is easily the largest carpet manufacturing concern in the world. It turns out between 40,609 and 50,000 yards of carpet a day, and has a pay-roll amounting to nearly \$60,000 a week. The weavers receive between \$1.20 and \$1.40, which is the highest pay of any of the laboring class of employee The company is at present carrying a tremendous stock. The business-men and erchants are much disturbed over the pending depression of business

THEIR HEADS IN DANGER.

Federal Officials in Virginia Who May Be Removed.

(Washington Correspondence Baltimore

American, 17th.) It was asserted to-day on the authority of General Preston, of Wytheville, Va., that President Cleveland will remove a large number of Federal office-holders in Virginia and elsewhere who made themselves unpleasantly conspicuous during the late campaign. It will be remembered that on the day after the election Secrethat on the day after the election Secretary Carlisie summarily removed a half dozen or more prominent officials in his department for campaign activity, and Secretary Morton has since then also made several removals. There is a distinct feeling of uneasiness among those office-holders whose prominence in the carapaign made them marked men, and there is scarcely a day but some official seeks an interview with the head of his department to explain his speeches on the stump. Up to the present time, however, men like Auditor Baldwin and Deputy-Commissioner-of-Pensions Bell have not been touched. General Preston is quoted as mying that Mr. Cleveland, in the se of a conversation yesterday, an-need that there were about seventeen lemen who would sever their con-ion with their present places before

many days.
Should Mr. Cleveland carry out this purpose, he may as well count upon retailatory measures from the Senate. Among the nominations which will be sent to the Senate when it meets will be that of Hon, David Francis, of Missouri, to be Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Mr. Hoke Smith, and also that of Mr. Will Forman, of Illinois, to succeed Commissioner-of-Internal - Revenue Miller. Both Messrs, Francis and Forman were prominent sound-money Democrats. Mr. Both Messrs, Francis and Forman were prominent sound-money Democrats. Mr. Francis was objectionable because of his prompt repudiation of the Chicago platform, but Mr. Forman's appointment can only be construed as a direct challenge to the silver Democrats. Not only was he one of the leading bolters, but as the Sound-Money Democratic gubernatorial candidate in Elinois he did magnificent work in helping to defeat Altseid and Bryan in that State. It is not to be expected that either of these two nominations would be particularly pleasing to the expected that either of these two nomina-tions would be particularly pleasing to the silver Democrats in the Senate, but, if in addition to appointing these two men to excellent offices, Mr. Cleveland goes further, and actually removes from office some of the silver Democrats who took part in the campaign, and confessedly removes them solely because of their political activity, he may look forward to as lively a short session of Congress as as lively a short seasion of Congress as ever yet he has had. If either of the gentlemen is confirmed, it will be only by Republican votes.

THE BLIND TO SEE, SAYS EDISON. By Use of X Rays, Result Will Soon Be Reached.

(New York Journal.) "The blind-that class that cannot see, but whose optic nerves are still intactwill be made to see, and that within three I do not mean that they will be

enabled to read, but it will be possible for them to distinguish persons and things," Professor Edison looked happy as he made this startling announcement in his laboratory in West Orange on Monday night. He had just concluded a series of night. He had just concluded a series experiments on two men who have been blind for years. By means of the X-rays, held before the eyes of the men, they declared that for the first time since they had been stricken they had been able to perceive the light. For two hours Edison vas busy with the experiments, and whe the blind men left him, after making a appointment to visit him soon again, they thanked him again and again and prayed

thanked him again and again and prayed that he would be successful.

The men who had visited the Wizard were Jacob Mahrbacher, of No. 24 College place, and Otto Kallensee, of No. 130 South Orange avenue, Newark, When they walked into the laboratory Mr. Edison heard the story of their affliction, and then went to work. Mahrbacher was the first to be tried by Mr. Edison.

first to be tried by Mr. Edison.

The light was flashed before his eyes, and gradually the operator turned on the X-ray current stronger and stronger. Finally, as the strongest light was reached, Mahrbacher tremblingly announced that he could see a glittering substance. Mr. Edison's face brightened, and again the tube was changed.

Kallensee then stood before the X-ray and gazed unblinkingly at it for some time. Another light was thrown, and, with almost a sob, the man cried:
"I can see a light. It's burning now.

isn't it? I can see.' The best result was had by the incan-descent light in a red globe, and this gave Edison a clew that may be importint. Many experiments were tried, by the use of direct rays and the fluoroscope, with no better results. After working for two hours Mr. Edison

oncluded to postpone his experiments for time. As the men left him he said to "Don't be discouraged, men. I know it is awfully hard to be blind, but we will find a cure for you yet."

PLEASED WITH EXPERIMENTS. He afterward expressed himself as high

ly pleased with the outcome of the ex-periments, saying: "I shall now devote myself to a special-"I shall now devote myself to a special-ly-prepared X-ray that will, I feel sure, answer the purpose. Of course, I do not claim that those blind will be enabled to read, but they may distinguish persons and things. Constant research is being made in this field, and I doubt not that wonderful results will be attained. I will rig up a tube to be run in ice-cold water that will be rescipilly adapted to these

ig up a tube to be run in ice-cold water that will be especially adapted to these nen's needs, and I feel confident of such that will be especially adapted to these nen's needs, and I feel confident of such that will be especially adapted to these agents such successful managers as Senagents such successful managers as Senagents such successful managers as Senagents with the successful managers as Senagents such successful managers as Senagents s that will be especially adapted to these

the first place, I do not know the nature of the bindness with which the men on whom the experiment was tried were afflicted. Possibly there are some cases in which Mr. Edison's discovery may prove available. There are cases where the patient may be afflicted with a loss of vision where the connection between the nerves and the brain are all right. There are numerous cases where we can see no reason why the person should not see; the optic nerve is all right and the brain connection is good, yet the person cannot distinguish objects. In such an be instances where the patient cannot see an ordinary light, but could clearly distinguish the glare of the X-rays. When atrophy of the nerve is present, I do not think Mr. Edison's cure will amount to anything, for in that case the hope of restoring sight would be in

I do not like to discuss this matter however, as I do not know the subjects and I don't suppose Mr. Edison knew what caused their blindness. There are many causes for blindness, and while it some cases it can be cured, in other it is impossible to restore sight. There i no reason why the patient should be able to distinguish a red light quicker than a white one. I sincerely hope that Mr. Edison has discovered what will benefit the blind. I would not be surprised at anything he does, and it is possible he working in the right direction."

TEST IN SAN FRANCISCO. To the Editor of the Journal:

"I read with the most intense interest the news regarding the X-ray experiments with the blind. I have just returned from San Francisco, and while there learned that experiments were being very quietly conducted on those lines at the German Hospital. I went there with a local physician a friend there with a local physician, a friend of mine, and witnessed one of the tests I went in a very ncredulous mood, but I left a full convert, for I actually saw the blind see.
"The experiment was upon a youn

man, a German 20 years of age, who had been blind for seven years. There was no doubt as to his being actually blind. That was first fully demonstrated The rays were tried, and at first without success. That made me more incredu-lous; and then came the most amazing

"Between the object that he was to see and his eyes was placed a pine board two inches in thickness. Then he actually made out the object, which was of very irregular shape. Next a cube was placed in position, and, looking through the board, he described it as being something with four corners.

"The tests had been made with the aid of the fluoroscope. Next, a different atrangement was made, with the fluoroscope between the subject's eyes and the light. A big iron comb was placed before him, and after a short time he described it as some kind of a musical instrument with teeth.

"It was marvellous. I have great hopes of future developments of the greatest possible importance along this line. But it all depends on the optic nerve. If that is entirely destroyed, I do not think there can be the slightest hope. If that is not destroyed, the blind, I feel confident, may all see.

"Why, the young man could see better through a board than without it is a mystery that I cannot pretend to explain. But it is a subject of mysteries. I do not think that the explanation can in any way be like a near-sighted man's seeing better through glasses.

CHARLES P. ELWERT, M. D., No. 47 west Sixteenth street. feature.
"Between the object that he was to see

HANNA HAD A \$16,000,000 FUND. This New York Alone Gave \$3,000,000-System of Taxation.

(New York Journal.) Various stories affoat relative to the recent Republican campaign fund have created amusement in political circles because the sums alleged to have been turnished Mr. Hanna are so far short of the actual cash amounts contributed. Reports from the same source differ, one stating that the Republican National Committee had \$1,600,000 to expend, another raising these figures by a million.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Hanna's committee had upward of \$16,000,000 at its dispofal, if reports of Republicans and Republican organs are to be credited. This is only four times the sum usually spent by national committees during a presidential election, and not particularly large, when it is considered that all the financial institutions, railroad companies, mercantile establishments, protected industries, and wealth in general were opposed to the Democratic ticket and anxious for the success of the Republican. the actual cash amounts contributed. Re-HIS SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

Chairman Hanna, who is intensely oractical, and has frequently said that he conducted the McKinley campaign as he would a business, suggested that as sessments be levied upon States. The agents in the various States were in structed to divide prospective contribu-tors into classes. In this way a perfect system of taxation was secured. The institutions asked for contributions were national banks. State banks, savings banks, trust companies, railroad com-panies, firms representing foreign finan-cial interests, and all kinds of manufacuring concerns having an interest in high-tariff legislation.

Divided by States, the list of Republican contributions looks something like

Pennsylvania 2,500,000
Connecticut 1,600,000
Massachusetts 1,000,000 Maine, New Hampshire, and Ver-
 Ohio
 1,006,009

 Southern States
 2,000,609

 Western States
 2,500,600

resent probably three fourths of the sums actually collected. In New York, where all financial and mercantile business centres, the Republi-can National Committee secured contri-butions from most of the trusts and the foreign bankers, aggregating about \$2,000.-

SOME NEW YORK DONATIONS. Here is a list that represents the leadng New York donations:

Freres and foreign Brown, Brothers & Co., and foreign houses Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and foreign houses Belmont banking houses and con-R. P. Flower banking house and 25,000 J. Plerpont Morgan & Co. and

Presidents of insurance compa-firms mentioned acte

cles for Mr. Hanna.

There is some controversy as to the Vanderbilt contributions. One authority says William K. Vanderbilt gave \$150,000, and Treasurer Bliss denied the statebut it is generally accepted that the fami-ly gave the sum credited, \$250,000.

Relative to Connecticut, ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley declared, prior to the election, that he had obtained the million follars he was expected to collect. statement was printed in Connecticut

newspapers at the time.

New Jersey gave liberally, and did it through Garret A. Hobart, who, as a member of the Coal Trust, had unusual and Ear Infirmary, heard of Mr. Edison's experiment and statement, he said:
"I don't like to discuss this matter. In Ohio, and Henry Cabot Lodge for Massachusetts and the rest of New England. NOT ALL EXPENDED.

The immense sum thus collected has not all been expended. There is a surplus of about \$2,000,000. It is because of this surplus that the National Committee continues in permanent headquarters with an expensive staff. It is the first National Committee that ever wound up the campaign with something left over, and for the reason that there was no way to spend it all.

spend it all.

Aside from the innumerable expenses of the two headquarters and the regular campaign work throughout the country, it is notorious that in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, the Dakotas, Miscouri, Nebraska, and Iowa the sum of \$75,000 was given for "special work" in each consider the sum of \$75,000 was given for "special work" in each congiven for "special work" in each con-gressional district. That amount was also sent into ex-Representative Towne's district, in Minnesota, and ex-Represen-tative Sibley's district, in Pennsylvania. Mr. Hanna was particularly anxious heat Towne, Sibley, and Richard P. Bland because of their interest in the silver How will all these heavy denotions by

receipted for? The presumption is that the distinguished contributors will receive appointments heipful in a social way. For Mr. James J. Van Alen was appointed Minister to Italy, and he gave only \$40,000 four years ago. A table herewith may explain: REWARDS TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It has been suggested that the rewards for contributions to the campaign fund of the Republican National Committee be distributed as follows: One of the Vanderbilts (\$250,000)—Am-

bassador to Great Britain P. Morgan (\$100,000)-Secretary of the Bourke Cockran (service worth

31.0.000)-Minister to France. George Gould (350,000)-Minister to Italy, Levi P. Morton (350,000)-Minister to Morgan T. Bulkeley (\$1,000,000)—United States Senator from Connecticut.

Andrew Carnegle (?)-Consul to some Scotch city.

M. S. Quay (?)—All Pennsylvania patro-Thomas C. Platt (?)-All New York

o. H. P. Belmont (\$50,000)-Minister to Germany.
Roswell P. Flower (\$25,000)-Consul-

Collis P. Huntington (\$500,000)—Inter-state Commerce Commissioner. Mayor Strong (\$500)—Minister to Japan. Theodore Roosevelt (?)-Secretary Russell Sage (5)-Minister to Monaco.

THEY SAY IT WAS LEGAL. A Philadelphia Savings Institution Gave Hanna \$25,000.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.-The argest local bank subscription to the Republican National Committee was that of a purely savings and benevolent asso ciation, the Philadelphia Savings Fund, whose directors voted \$25,000 "to protect their 35,000 depositors from loss of their savings."

George Tucker Bispham is counsel for the Philadelphia Savings Fund, and the

the Philadelphia Savings Fund, and the Board of Directors contains several lawyers, including Alexander Biddle, Edward Shippen, and Edward S. Buckley. These men occupy such a prominent position at the Philadelphia Barthat it is impossible to find a lawyer who cares to oppose their opinion to the effect that the donation of 25,000 to the Republican campaign fund was perfectly legal. They claim that the money was

taken from the institution's reserve fund, which was created to protect the depositors from loss. The crisis at the time the money was donated was just such as had been contemplated when the reserve fund was established.

Ere Thanksgiving in Virginia,

Ere Thanksgiving in Virginia.

A song of Indian summer;
Above, the blue, blue sky,
An azure sea where cloud ships
Go salling slowly by.
The bright glad glint of sunbeams
Flecks through the fal.ing leaves;
The harvest fields stand waiting
With summer's gathered sheaves,
The friendly birches whisper,
And bow with stately grace;
The little mountain aster
Lafts up its morning face.
O'er all the blue-veiled landscape
Giad Nature's voices raise,
For summer days and harvest,
Thanksgiving songs of praise.
**EARLOTTA BURTON CAPSHAW.
Shenandoah, Va., November 10, 1895.

JULIUS SYCLE & SON.

PLUSH CAPES.

\$4.75 Ladies' Medium-Length Plush with jet and fur, only \$4.75. \$5.00 Ladles' Plain Plush Capes, fur collars, only \$5.
\$6.00 Ladles' Plush Capes, trimmed down front with Thibes fus. bandsomely braided and jetted, only \$6, worth 210.

\$12.50 Ladies' Fine Wool Scal Capes, full sweep, trimmed with Thi-\$14.60 Ladies' African-Seal Capes, extra long, worth \$55.
\$15.00 Ladies' Genuine Astrachan Capes, extra length, worth \$21. \$2.75 Ladies' Double Cloth Capes, trimmed with Soutache and

\$5.00 Fine Black Kersey Coats, with sec-in velvet collars, trimmed with small buttons.

\$5.00 Double Rough Capes, trimmer with buttons and Soutache. \$10.00 Black Irish Frieze, with cloth strap seams in back, collar bound with cloth, fully worth \$15. \$7.50 Black Boucle, fine and curly, half lined. It has been our regular 519 garment.

We carry a full line of Misses' and
Children's Coats.

Julius Sycle &

THE TOWER. Corner Second and Broad.

MITTELDORFER'S

217 east Broad street. New Goods Every Day

Our buyers have just returned from the Eastern markets. We will display on Monday and during the week a large stock of NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS -LOWEST PRICES AND BEST

New Wraps at Reduced Prices Colored Dress Goods Bought at Half Prices and Sold Accordingly.

25c. Serges at 121-2c. 40c. Henriettas, 19c. 29c. Cheviots at 19c. 50c. Boucles at 29c. Double-Fold Scotch Plaids, worth 40c.,

Persian Boucles at 59c. Two-Toned Novelties, 35 inches wide, in new colorings of Black and Green, Blue company, No. 1112 east Main street. and Black, and Garnet and Black, worth

Black Dress Goods. Men's Ladies', and Children's Knit Underwear.

Blankets and Ouilts. Carpets and Rugs. MIFTELDORFER'S, 217 East Broad.

Rose's, 223 east Broad St.

Tinware.

 Tin Tollet Set
 75c.

 10-Quart Bucket
 9c.

 4-Quart Coffee-Pot
 12c.

Glassware. Job lot Goblets and Tumblers Chave

Molasses-Can 5e Cream-Pitcher 3e

China. Decorated China Cups and Saucers,

Lamps,

Lamp-Burners

Stoves.

Oil-Stove (will heat room 20x20)34 98
 Gas-Heaters
 1 80

 Cooking-Stove
 8 98

 Heating-Stove, for coal
 1 50

Graniteware. Saucepans, 7 quarts, Blue and White., 25c.

(no 19-2t) A. VOLKMANN,

FORMERLY WITH HABLISTON & BRO., Upholsterer and Decorator, Strictly First-Class Work at Reasonable Prices. [no 8-SuTu,&Tb-2w]

DYERS, SCOURERS, CLEANERS.

CARL SCHULTZ, DYER, SCOURER, and Chemical Cleaner, 307 west Broad street. Suits cleaned once in three months, sponged, and pressed every week for 5 per quarter. Goods called for and delivered anywhere in the city.

no 8-Su,Tu&Th6t BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

DO YOU SPECULATE? "GUIDE TO Successful Speculation" mailed free. Wheat, provision, cotton, and stock speculation on limited margin thoroughly explained. Correspondence solicited. plained. Correspondence solicited.

WARREST, FORD & CO.,

11 Wall street, New York.

my 3-SucThly

THE DISPATCH SOUVERIR 00000000 A GROWING DEMAND

FOR Our Lost Gause

There is a growing de mand for the beautiful Con. federate Souvenir gotten out by the DISPATCH for the benefit of its patrons. It is a work of art, and when framed will prove a precious memento of OUR LOST CAUSE.

Cut out 3 coupons of dif. ferent dates and bring them with 10 cents to our coun. ter, or send them with 10 cents and a two-cent post. age stamp, if you wish them mailed to any address. In the latter event. address

Coupon Department, The Dispatch Company, RICHMOND. VA.

Street-Car Tickets 6 for 25 Cents.

25 for \$1.00.

Good on all cars of

THIS COMPANY except cars crossing Mayo

For sale by conductors in large or small amounts,

Richmond Railway and Electric Company.

Richmond Traction Co. FULL LENGTH BROAD STREET. CHIMBORAZO PARK TO EXPOSITION

Also, branches to RESERVOIR PARK FROM EXPOSI-TION GROUNDS.

and from EIGHTEENTH AND BROAD STREETS TO OAKWOOD CEMETERY.

BEST CONSTRUCTED ELECTRIC

LINE IN THE UNITED STATES, SCHOOL TICKETS company, No. 1112 east Main street, School tickets good between 8 A.

and 4 P. M.; sold in any amounts at half of regular fares.

Sold upon presentation of e-hool certifi-cate, properly signed by Superintendent or principal. Blank certificates for sig-nature of School Superintendent funish-ed at general offices of the company. se 13-tf

SILVER SPOONS, FORKS. DINNER SERVICES, BOWLS, ISHES, TRAYS.

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE OF SILVEN MADE AT HOME OR ABROAD AT MARVEL LOUSLY LOW PRICES, BY

ORGANIZED 1835 FIRE&MARINE Insurance Go.

of Richmond In. assets \$696,500. W. B. PALMER, President W. H. M'CARTHY, Secretary.

S. M'G. FISHEL. Assistant Secretary [00 2-3m] E. H. SPENCE. WRONG SIDE BROAD AND EIGHTH STREETS, BUT THE RIGHT SIDE FOR YOU TO SAVE MONEY ON TRUNKS, SATCHELS, UMBRELLAS AND RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

LARGE STOCK DRESS-SUIT CASES 4,000 PAIRS OF SHOE AT HALF PRICE

LOOD POISON A SPECIALTY

nocharge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mean cury, iodide potash, and all have ache are pains. Mucous Patches in mouth. Sere Throat Pimples. Copper Colored Spots. Ucers any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows failing out, it is this Secondary BLOOD POINTS, we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for acse we cannot cure. This these has a legs baffled the skill of the most emineat physicians. 2500,000 capital behind our unquisitional guaranty. Absolute proof sectors a cappleation. Address COOR. REMEDY CO. 307 Masonio Tennuis. CRICAGO, LLL.

ROOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED

DISPATCH PRINTING HOUSE.